

THE COPPER ERA

AND MORENCI LEADER

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SENATOR ASHURST
MAKES SPEECH AT
NAVY YARDJunior Senator of this State Makes
Patriotic Utterances Upon Occasion
of Launching of the Battleship
Arizona.

Upon the occasion of the launching of the U. S. S. "Arizona," at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on June 19th, Senator Henry F. Ashurst was one of the public speakers who addressed that vast assemblage as follows:

Hon. Secretary of the Navy,
Ladies and Gentlemen:
This is an occasion which quickens the heart of every American who loves his country and her institutions. With our nation leading in commerce, wealth, enlightenment, and Christianity; with our nation teaching the other powers of the earth lessons in true moral courage, justice, and magnanimity, and with our country setting the world an example in moderation, forbearance, and prudence, we today launch a mighty leviathan of the deep, whose mission it shall be to engulf any hostile craft that disturbs or threatens our American civilization.

If the man who gives his family over to the dangers and vicissitudes of his neglect and indolence is deserving of censure and scorn, how much greater should be the contempt and censure for the public servant who, sworn to protect and defend his country, neglects his duty, evades his obligations, and exposes not only his family, but his constituency—indeed, his entire nation—to the dangers of conquest, defeat and degradation? To neglect one's liberty is to lose it; to neglect one's country is to perish with it.

On the surface of the earth are 51,886,000 square miles of land as compared with 145,054,000 square miles of water; hence it does not require a diagram to see that in all probability a large part of the commerce of the world will always be carried on this vast water area, while the wonders and transformations that have been wrought within the past seventy years in science, mechanics, electricity, transportation, and the hurling of projectiles make it manifest that the battles of the future will in large part take place on this water area.

The 63d Congress, with its unparalleled record of constructive legislation, acting under the leadership of the President of the United States and upon the report of the Secretary of the Navy, authorized the construction of additional dreadnoughts, destroyers, submarines, and other necessary craft; for, while it is easy and pleasing to indulge in self-deception, and thus evade the unwelcome thought of national defeat or degradation, it is neither wise, judicious, nor statesmanlike to do so. It is wiser and safer to be on guard and preclude all possibility of danger than to hide our fears of danger in the secret recesses of our closets.

The world seems out of joint just now, and it is better for us to be "sure than sorry." In a day of trouble we cannot instantaneously convert sleep, fat self-assurance into national security. Men may be heroes, but unless they are drilled their heroism will end only in unavailing martyrdom. Our cavernous mountains are filled with copper and iron ore, but these cannot instantly be metamorphosed into battleships. Preparation and vigilance only can work the necessary changes. Men do not ascend to eminence, strength, and power by a single leap or by growth overnight. It is only by steady tread that a man moves up the rough and rugged path to success. Those who reach eminence and distinction are they who subject themselves to the fires of intellectual and physical endeavor. Success and efficiency come only after many years of anxious striving and long-sustained effort. So it is with a nation. It holds its place and preserves its liberty only by never becoming careless and by never despising nor underrating an opponent. Ever since the days of the children of Noah men have sought to build their towers which they might ascend and thus escape the harshness of this world. But such cannot be; under Nature's harsh yet profound laws we must meet and overcome dangers and perform duties; we cannot build a tower lofty enough to take us above and beyond the trials and duties of this life.

So, in consideration of these truths, Congress saw the need for a healthy and steady growth of our Navy, and we today launch one of the superdreadnoughts ordered by the 63d Congress.

It is well that she should be named the "Arizona." The Secretary of the Navy showed a true appreciation of the history of that State when he named this ship the "Arizona."

In every walk of life, in war and in peace, Arizona's people have proved themselves to be "Zealous, yet modest; innocent, tho' free."

Patience of toil, serene amidst alarms,
Inflexible in faith, invincible in arms.

She is a land where, in the bracing air of toil and temperance, her people tirelessly labor for the public good. Her people resolutely see to it that all the ends which they at-

CLARK DOUBTFUL IF
MARKET PRICES WILL
STAY HIGH LONGEROwners of Butte Properties and
United Verde Doubtful Whether
Continued High Price of Copper
Can Be Expected.

BUTTE, July 21.—W. A. Clarke, of Butte and New York, has just made an inspection of his new smelter at Clarkdale, Arizona, six miles below Jerome, and says it is working with great satisfaction. The new plant has four blast furnaces, five converters and three reverberatories.

One of each always is held in reserve, so that when the plant is running full blast, to which point it is being operated as rapidly as possible, there will be three blast furnaces, four converters and two reverberatories in full operation.

One furnace and one converter at the old plant will be used until the new plant is going full. The new plant will produce 6,000,000 pounds of copper per month.

The old plant will be dismantled, as it stands on valuable mining ground which will be worked, not because the ore is needed, there being ample ore reserves in the United Verde property, but because the oxidized character of the ore where the old smelter stands will lend itself admirably to being smelted. Whatever machinery at the old plant that could be made use of was moved to the new plant.

Regarding the metal situation in the United States, Senator Clark says: "The allies in the war are users of great quantities of metal for general purposes as well as for military operations. When the war came on our industries were nearly prostrated.

Metal producers voluntarily cut their output to one-half of normal and that was the cause until a few months ago when metal prices rose and went to their present high level. That was an incentive for new enterprise as well as stimulating a large increase in the output of all going concerns.

"At present there is twice the amount of copper produced that there was the first of the year. Some new industries are just beginning, such as inspiration, and there is a very large new copper mine and plant in South America, which will produce as much as the Anaconda company.

At the present rate of output it seems a question whether prices will hold up. Outputs were absorbed at their former rate of production when the war broke out, and there is a question as to whether there will be absorption of the augmented production.

"The same applies to zinc. It remains to be seen whether the demand will equal the supply. If not, the result will be lower prices.

"At the present prices our own manufacturers are not going to absorb the future supply. Agents of Germany have been arranging for purchases of copper in this country to be delivered after the war." Senator Clark believes that the European war will continue at least another year.

Received Gold Watches—

This week Assessor Jas. H. Kerby and ex-Treasurer John Webster were in receipt of a gold watch each, a present from George Stoneman and Reece M. Ling, who were the tax attorneys for the county in the suit for delinquent taxes against the A. C. Co. in 1911.

tempt to achieve shall be for the cause of their country and the cause of truth, and neither ambition's bugle call nor fame's alluring smile nor the piling up of gold can induce them to abate one jot or tittle from the path of rectitude which makes nations truly great.

Under these favorable auspices, we launch this ship; we send her forth as an additional guaranty that America may possess her soul in peace; we send her forth as an additional guaranty that, though the passions in other lands may hurl reason from her throne, nothing shall deter America from her course of wisdom and justice; we send her forth to guard a people who demand justice, not ignoble revenge, and who show strength of heart in steadfast self-control.

We send her forth with the proud consciousness that when the storm king gathers his clouds, obscures the flecked moon, opens the mysterious caverns, where his hurricanes and tornadoes are imprisoned, and loosens furies to ride on the wings of the wind, fluting the wild and wasteful ocean with tempestuous and angry waves, she will cleave against the tumbling billows and send her serene and effulgent rays out upon the deadly waters, lending help, hope, and encouragement to every friendly ship. We send her forth with the calm assurance that if some hostile craft should assail these shores and attempt to subvert or destroy this nation, where (under the providence of God) a people consecrated to liberty dwell under a peaceful and happy sky, the plume of smoke from the "Arizona" may be backward blown, but all else about her will be bounding forward, and with our astral banner held high aloft she will repel the invader and keep our nation more powerful than ever for good in the affairs of men.

THE NEW LAND CODE PASSED AT THE
LAST LEGISLATUREAll classes of people in the state of
Arizona will be interested in the main
provisions of the Legislative act to
govern the administration of the
state lands. We have summarized
the prominent provisions of this land
code in a typical way as follows:

FIRST: A State Land Department is created which consists of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the State Treasurer and the State Auditor; and the Governor is Chairman of this Board. This department appoints a State Land Commissioner.

SECOND: The State Land Commissioner has power to appoint a Deputy, who shall also be his Chief Clerk; and also authority to employ other assistants in the administration of the office. The salary of the Land Commissioner is \$3,000 per year. The salary of Deputy Land Commissioner is \$2,700.00 per year, and the Chief Draftsman receives \$1,800.00 per year. All necessary traveling expenses are also allowed.

THIRD: The Land Commissioner, under the direction of the Land Department, has charge and control of all lands owned by the state of Arizona, and under his direction the provisions of the land code, subject to approval by the Land Department are carried out.

FOURTH: The Commissioner has the selection of the lands but the state is to classify the same in the following classes:

Lands suitable for agricultural purposes.

Lands suitable for grazing purposes only.

Lands that contain timber, stone and other products that may be available.

Lands that become agricultural lands, by the expenditure of a reasonable amount for development of water thereon.

FIFTH: Appraisalment of state lands and improvements for which the owner is entitled to reimbursement are to be made by three appraisers. The Land Commissioner appoints one, the Governor appoints another, and the Board of Supervisors of the county in which the appraised land is situated appoints the third. Appraisements are only made by order of the Commissioner. Appraisements are made by going upon the land, giving a ten day notice to the owner of the improvements as to the appraisalment. A majority of the board of appraisers shall be sufficient to make any appraisalment. The state or the owner of improvements upon lands appraised, shall have the right to appeal from any appraisalment of such improvements, to the Superior Court of the county under provisions of the act.

SIXTH: All state lands are subject to lease for a period of not exceeding five years in tracts of not more than 160 acres of agricultural lands and 640 acres of grazing lands. No lease shall be made for a consideration less than \$10.00 per year, except tracts of five acres or less, and in any event not less than \$2.50 per year. Leases for grazing purposes are at the rate of three cents per acre.

SEVENTH: Provision is made for the leasing of lands which are chiefly valuable for mineral or oil.

EIGHTH: Assignments of land leases are permitted under conditions of the act and under the certain condition that the lessee has the right to remove all of his improvements, except permanent improvements, such as wells and dams, etc.

NINTH: All state lands except the lands granted for the purpose of building and maintaining a State Hospital for disabled miners, are subject to appraisalment and sale under the provisions of the Land Code, and any person over eighteen years of age, who is a citizen, or has declared his intention to become such, is entitled to purchase any of the lands of the state. Applications for sale are made in accordance with the provisions of the act.

TENTH: The Commissioner is given special authority to sell any lands without application being made, not to exceed 200,000 acres in any one year.

ELEVENTH: Sales are made upon the initiative of the Commissioner, after appraisalment by the Board of Appraisers, and notice of all sales are to be made by advertisement containing a full description of the land for not less than ten successive weeks, published in a newspaper at the Capital of the state and also at the point nearest to the location of the lands to be sold.

TWELFTH: The minimum price of lands granted for the payment of bonds of Yavapai, Coconino, etc., bonds is \$3.00 per acre and the minimum price of any state lands aside from this particular grant shall be \$3.00 per acre. All lands susceptible for irrigation, under established irrigation projects carry minimum price of \$25.00 per acre.

THIRTEENTH: The terms of sale or state lands are as follows: Ten per cent in cash at the time of sale, our per cent upon delivery of certificate of sale, the balance of the purchase price to be in thirty-eight annual payments with interest at five per cent upon unpaid amounts. The purchaser is entitled to discharge the whole amount at his discretion. Whenever there are improvements on state lands for which the owner is entitled to be compensated (this includes State School Lands), and a stranger shall buy the same, he shall be prepared to pay ten per cent of price of such improvements at the time of the sale and the balance of the purchase price within thirty days, except under certain conditions, where the price is so great that competitive bidding will be hindered, the Commissioner is given discretion to sell on a payment of ten per cent at once, fifteen per cent in thirty days after, and fifteen per cent annually for five years.

FOURTEENTH: Provision is made for the reimbursement to the owner of all improvements for the same at the appraised value.

The above are in brief the main provisions of the Land Code, except as to provisions for the investment of funds

AFTER SIX MONTHS
MURDERER APPEALS
TO SUPREME COURTLawyers For Villalobos, the Mexican
Murderer Captured in Clifton
Raise Freak Law Points to Save
Condemned Man.

PHOENIX, July 20.—Six months after he was originally sentenced to hang for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Phil Brown in Devil's Canyon near Ray, Ramon Villalobos, one of the five men under sentence to be hanged two weeks from today at the Florence prison, appealed to the supreme court last evening for a new trial.

Whether Villalobos' appeal at this late hour will act as a stay of execution is a question. Attorney General Wiley Jones late today or tomorrow will file a motion in the supreme court to dismiss the appeal.

Two members of the supreme court—D. L. Cunningham and H. D. Ross—are away on vacations until September, so the court will not be in position, it is said, to act on the Villalobos matter until after the date of the executions, July 30.

This is the first matter of its kind to come up regarding an execution. Attorney General Jones stated today that he would hand down an opinion shortly on the matter of whether such action can act as a stay of execution.

The attorney general says that Judge O. J. Baughn of the superior court of Pinal county has acted entirely without jurisdiction in the Villalobos case in granting an extension of time in which to file the appeal. It is understood the appeal should have been made within sixty days after the man was originally sentenced last October.

The Villalobos case had its beginning a year ago next month, when Villalobos and Pete Smith stole a horse at Ray. Deputy Sheriff Phil Brown and William Langtry, a boy, went in pursuit and Brown was slain by Villalobos hiding behind a big boulder.

Langtry fled up Devil's canyon, and the two, having taken possession of the dead deputy's horse, pursued him, overtaking him and shooting him. Two other boys, Frank Bacon and Earl Miller, who happened along on their way to a swimming hole, were then slain by Villalobos and Smith.

A posse was formed and Smith was killed, Villalobos escaping with a wounded leg and being captured several weeks later in Clifton.

On Oct. 24, 1914, Villalobos was sentenced by Judge J. E. O'Connor of Pinal county to hang on Jan. 8, 1915. Warden R. B. Sims of the state prison refused to carry out the execution on the ground that the new pardon board had not organized up to that time.

Judge Baughn followed Judge O'Connor on the Pinal bench and on May 27, 1915, two days before Villalobos was to hang with the other four Mexicans on May 29, Attorneys G. M. Allen and Stephen H. Abbey of Florence gave notice of appeal, on the ground that Villalobos had never before been told by his former counsel of his constitutional or statutory rights of an appeal.

Judge Baughn gave the lawyers until yesterday to perfect their appeal. Fourteen errors are cited in the appeal for a new trial.

The Florence attorneys say the law provides that an appeal "may be dismissed" if not made within the time prescribed and that it does not say "shall be dismissed." If the contention of the Florence attorneys stands there is no time limit in which appeals can be made for new trials.

FISH FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Long hot office days, Panama hats, and dripping ice wagons are the fishermen's code-signal for the overhauling of tackle and the dreaming of cool dreams about breezy mountain meadows and deep holes full of big ones. Most of our southwestern trout waters are in the National Forest, and advice received from the U. S. Forest Service throw open hopeful side-lights on the question of "big ones" for the future. It is announced that during the present summer, the Forest Rangers, in cooperation with the Bureau of Fisheries, expect to place sixteen consignments of trout fry into as many different streams and lakes within the National Forests of Arizona and New Mexico. A special effort is being made to plant trout in unstocked mountain lakes and other suitable waters heretofore devoid of fish. The big game rainbows are to be used in these lakes, while the native black-spotted trout are to be used in planting streams.

Fish have been requisitioned for stocking the following waters: Little Colorado River in the Apache National Forest; Red River, Pueblo Lakes, Rio Vallecitos and Rio San Antonio in the Carson National Forest; Fry Canyon, Jacobson Canyon, and Marjilda Canyon in the Crook National Forest; Rio Ruidoso in the Lincoln National Forest; Santa Fe Creek, Holy Ghost, and Spirit Lake in the Pecos Division of the Santa Fe National Forest; Rita de los Frijoles and Rio Gallina in the Jemez Division of the Santa Fe National Forest; Chevalon Canyon in the Sitgreaves National Forest; and San Mateo Canyon in the Duff National Forest.

SIMS TELLS HOW
HUNT FRUSTRATED
ECONOMY PLANSSenate Made Careful Review of Nec-
essary Appropriations in Which
Houses Concurred But Governor
Overrode Both.PLAIN BUSINESS PRINCIPLES
APPLIED TO STATE BUSINESS

If the Action of the Legislature is
Sustained by the Courts the Ex-
pense of the State is Reduced.

In the following communication, Dr. W. P. Sims, president of the senate, discusses frankly and clearly the legislative history of the appropriation bill:

"As there has been so much discussion of the Appropriation Bill passed by the Special Session of the Second Legislature, perhaps an explanation of the facts might not be amiss. The governor's call included only two items: A General Appropriation Bill and a Levy Bill.

Inasmuch as the House always originated the Appropriation Bill and had the Bill in the regular session (though they never got it to final passage) the Senate had nothing to do until the House passed the Bill, as obviously a Levy Bill could not be passed until the amount of the appropriation was known.

While waiting for the House to pass the Bill, I suggested to Mr. Stapley, chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee, that I would like to see the General Appropriation Bill embrace all the expenditures of the State. He, with the help of the auditor's office, formulated a draft of an Appropriation Bill that showed every statutory appropriation. He then asked all State Department heads for a budget showing their requirements for two years. This request was not promptly complied with by some Department heads, but when it was intimated that the Senate Appropriation Committee in the absence of a budget would fix appropriations that they thought would be sufficient, all departments filed budgets.

This disclosed three unlimited appropriations, viz: Tax Commission, Land Commission and Militia Fund. Aside from the fact that an open or unlimited appropriation is not good business practice we were confronted with the difficulty of preparing a Levy Bill for unknown amounts for the three departments above mentioned. But by using the budgets of these three departments we could place the proper amounts in the Levy Bill to administer these departments. In so doing, however, it was consistent and necessary that these open appropriations be repealed. If the Legislature had the right to fix the amounts for these departments, they certainly had the right to repeal the section providing for the open appropriations.

The Appropriation Bill was passed by both Houses by a two-thirds vote; the Levy Bill followed it, carrying amounts as provided in the appropriation and was likewise passed by a two-thirds vote and became a law without the governor's signature.

The Appropriation Bill was the most comprehensive bill of its kind that has been passed in the State, showing the taxpayers where all the State's revenues go and I believe it carried ample amounts for the proper administration of the State's various departments.

A perusal of the governor's message explaining his veto of certain parts of the bill does not charge a lack of funds for various departments, so much as it is a criticism of the legislature's authority.

There was never manifested any disposition in the Senate to encroach on the Executive Department, but I maintain that had the governor allowed the Appropriation Bill to stand as passed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of the Legislature, there would not now be any litigation with a possibility of still another session of the Legislature and all departments would have sufficient money for proper administration.

State history is not lacking in precedent that shows the motive of the governor in his action on this bill.

There was no politics in this Appropriation Bill, but plain business principles were applied to State business and an honest effort to show how the taxpayers' money would be spent, as well as an effort to get an economical administration to which the Democratic party was pledged.

If the action of the Legislature is sustained by the courts the expense of the State for 1915-16 is \$1,700,000; for 1916-17 \$1,300,000.

If the governor is upheld, those amounts would increase from \$100,000 to \$600,000 yearly.

Let the courts decide.

Bor-

The Era acknowledges receipt of an announcement card from Mr. and Mrs. M. Mannheimer, of Metcalf, announcing the arrival at their home of a baby girl on July 10th, weight 8 pounds, and who has been christened Miss Virginia Coral Mannheimer.

Visitor from York—

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Webster, of York, Arizona, were the weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Kerby the latter part of the week, returning to their home on Tuesday.

WOMAN SHOTS MAN WHO INVADES HOME

FLORENCE, Ariz., July 19.—The Blade-Tribune says: H. G. Kane, a stranger from Los Angeles, was shot and killed last week by Mrs. Julia Elliott, who, with her husband, lives on a homestead on Mineral creek about 7 miles from Ray.

At the inquest, held at Ray, the evidence was that Mrs. Elliott had just returned to her house, and found a man there eating cucumbers, which he had gotten at the house. Mrs. Elliott took the man to task for intruding on the premises and a quarrel ensued. The Elliotts have a vicious dog which was snapping at the heels of Kane. This dog and another dog got into a fight and when Mrs. Elliott undertook to separate them the man grabbed the rifle she carried, but in the scuffle for possession of the gun it was discharged and Mrs. Elliott was thrown down into a ditch. When she got up and started into the house Kane threw the rifle down on her and told her not to go into the house or he would kill her. The dogs were still fighting about his heels and in a moment when he had taken his eyes off her, Mrs. Elliott darted into the house and grabbed a shotgun that stood behind the door. She then hunted for two cartridges that she knew to be in the house. These were finally found but she had some trouble in fitting them into the gun. In the meantime Kane appeared at the back door of the room she was in and saw that she was trying to load the shotgun. He stepped into the room and leveling the rifle at her pulled the trigger, but the blank cartridge which had been exploded in the scuffle previously, only snapped. By this time Mrs. Elliott had gotten the cartridges in the shotgun and Kane had stepped outside. Mrs. Elliott stepped to the door and shot the man, the charge taking effect in the right arm above the elbow and severed the main artery.

Mrs. Elliott testified that Kane then started away from the house carrying his rifle with him, but did not go far when he dropped the rifle. She ran to the spot and picked it up, and then ran to the house of the Kinsey brothers, about half a mile distant, and told them that she had shot a man, but did not know how badly he was hurt. One of the brothers went to the assistance of the wounded man and the other went to Ray to summon medical aid.

The man was discovered beside the creek about 150 yards from the house alive, but very weak from loss of blood. He gave his name as H. G. Kane, and said he was from Los Angeles, but would not tell of any of the circumstances leading up to the shooting, except to say that the woman did it. Mr. Kinsey would allude to help the wounded man, but he had lost so much blood there was nothing he could do to save his life. It was four or five hours after the shooting before the doctor arrived and the wounded man was then breathing his last.

Death of Thos. P. Doudna.—News was received in Clifton this week of the death of Thos. P. Doudna, who died at his residence on East Willis street, in Prescott, after a long illness. Deceased had been a resident of that city for about fifteen years, and was highly esteemed in the community. Prior to being incapacitated by illness, he had been a carpenter and contractor, and in his dealings with his fellow men gained an enviable reputation for probity and liberality. He was a native of Ohio, and was 62 years of age. Surviving him are a widow, a son, Walter Doudna, and a daughter, Miss Marion Doudna, all of whom were present when the summons came. Funeral services were held last Wednesday morning from the home on Willis street. W. W. Poulson & Company conducting the interment.

Watering the Animals—

The Era is in receipt of a communication from our old time friend "Ed" Leonard directing us to send his Era to his address to Lordsbury. Ed says when passing through Lordsbury his friends will find him at the Clifton Zoo where he is engaged in watering the animals.